The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 34.

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'68-1y

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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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In the county once every two months.
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Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
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Inquirer Column.

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BY

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OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

Poetry.

"THE COPPERHEAD."

If John Hopley don't know the Copperhead, inside and out, there is no use living where Union soldiers on furlough were murdered during the war. And here is what John says, in the Bucyrus *Journal,* of June 5th:

Of all the factious men we've seen,
Existing now or long since dead,
No one was ever known so mean
As him we call a Copperhead;
A draft evading Copperhead;
A rebel aiding Copperhead;
A growling, slandering,
Scowling, pandering,
Vicious, State'-rights Copperhead

From him the decencies of lite
And all its courtesies have fled;
He lives in frettul factious strife;
A testy, touchy, Copperhead;
A negro fearing Copperhead;
A rebel cheering Copperhead;
An unlearned, unlicked,
Oft spurned, oft whipped,
Doughfaced, crying Copperhead.

When "Save the Union," was the cry,
And thousands for the Union bled,
The nation's right he did deny
To save itself:—this Copperhead;
A Son of Liberty Copperhead;
A Golden Circle Copperhead:
A scheming, lying,
Screaming, flying,
Mean, Canadian Copperhead.

When Southern miscreants designed,
Their helpless prisoners's blood to shed,
And Libby prison undermined;
Who then approved? The Copperhead:
The soldier shooting Copperhead;
The patriot hooting Copperhead;
The war abusing,
Aid refusing,
Crime excusing Copperhead.

Who scoffed at Pillow's bloody fray,
And Andersonville's murdered dead?
Who victory's hour did long delay?
The traitorous, treacherous Copperhead,
The crime creating Copperhead;
Assassinating Copperhead;
The strife exciting,
Wrath inviting,
Death delighting Copperhead.

When widows mourned their lonely lot,
And orphan children wept their dead;
Who said the just deserts they got?
The Northern rebel Copperhead;
The widow libelling Copperhead;
The grief deriding Copperhead;
The false conspiring,
City firing,
Booth admiring Copperhead.

Nor woman's grief, nor orphan's tears,
Nor even a Nation's honored dead,
Are sacred from the jibes and sneers,
Of every brutal Copperhead;
Each church aspersing Copperhead;
Each preacher cursing Copperhead,
Each Union hating,
War creating,
Repudiating Copperhead.

Crawl to your dunghill, viper, crawl,
For General Grant with a conquering tread,
Marches to crush the thing men call,
In politics, a Copperhead;
A Democratic Copperhead:
A vile fanatic Copperhead;
A murder jeering,
Widow sneering,
Assassin cheering Copperhead.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

The Conversion of Elder Pennibacker —He Sees a Vision which Puts His Feet on Solid Democratic Ground.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
August 15, 1868.

Joy to the world! Elder Pennibacker, wich, ever sense the Noo York Convenshun, hez bin a skoffer and a sore hed. is wunst more within the fold. There wuz more rejoicin when he come back than over all within the fold for he was a venerable lamb wich hed gone estray. Like the prodigal son, we slayed for him the fatted calf.

I wuz particularly pleased with his return. He wuz the kindest uv men, and made the best corn whiskey in this seckshun. He hed alluz bin in the habit of senden, now and then, a jug to his Pastor at the Post Offis, but sence his dissatisfackshun and consekent estrangement, these delikit attenshuns, so grateful to one in frail helth, hez been intermitted But that is all over, thank Heven. Yesterday morning he come into the offis bearin that wich to me is the most blessed us peece offerins, the old familyer jug, wich, settin down, he fell onto my neck and wept.

"Parson!" sed he, his voice quiverin with emoshen, and tears chasin each other down his nose, "it's over. I've sinned and hev repentid. Forgive me!"

"Elder!" sed I, assoomin a dignified air, "he who departs and cometh back—don't kick over that jug, for the stopper ain't in tite—is to me more precious than if he hedn't kicked over the traces. Bless you, my son. Here's a tin cup wich will do."

The Elder then told me he hed been converted. He hed determined not to vote at all. He didn't bleeve in Seymour, coz he is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detestid Blare becoz he wuz wunst a bloo bellied hirelin, and becoz in marryin him we marry the entire Blare family, wich is too much. He didn't bleeve that either uv em waz to be trusted. He didn't bleeve that either uv em was troo to the South. Feelin pekoolyerly bitter, he went to bed the nite afore, and nursin his wrath he fell asleep and dreamed. That dream saved.

He dreamed that he was in a vast assemblage uv the Democracy, very like the Nashnel Convenshun. There wus shoutin and hollerin, but he walked about gloomy and sad, filled with the most fearful forebodins.

Presently in his dream he approached the grand stand wich wuz okkepied by the leaders and devoted to the occasion. Here a most pekoolyer site met his gaze. He notist one small but soft toned instrument, holler and very much like a flute, evidently made for peacful stranes, out uv wich Wade Hampton wuz a strainin and blowin the most ferosuhs and war-like sounds. The hed uv the instrumeut wuz Seymour's hed, and ez he lookt closter he found it assoomed the general appearance uv the man. It tried hard to keep the smooth melojus tones to wich it wuz normelly adapted, but the grim-visaged Hampton, whose wind is inexhaustible, blowd sich strong blasts and jogered the holes so adroitly, that it played his toons and his only.

Just beside him stood Boregard a playin a brass instrument wich wuz shaped so like Blare ez to be him, wich instrument wuz uv the tromboone nacher. Boregard hed no trouble with it. It wus ez discordent nachrelly ez it cood be, and it wuz splendidly adapted to the capassity uv the player.

I give the dream henceforth in the Elder's own words:

seemed to be sort uv engineerin the concert, "wat in thunder is Seymore and Blare and sich ez them furnishen moosic for strate Suthern Dimocracy for? Are we to be compelled to submit to the tool uv bondholders and to Federal soljers and sich? Ez for me, I will never—"

"Don't talk like an eggrejis ass!" sed this man. "Hevn't you any sense? Can't you see that Seymore and Blare are merely the instrooments wich are plaved onto, and that Boregard and Wade Hampton are the individooals who furnish the wind and finger the holes. Listen, how grandly 'Dixie' and the 'Bonny Bloo Flag' swells out into the air and fills surroundin space! And see, ez Boregard shoves out the trumbone how it has knockt off the stand all them wich from former attachment to the instrooment wuz close to it, and how sweetly the pizen breth wich is bein blowd, tho its combined with that of the instrooment itself, hez smothered all them whos presence would have embarast us. Miles O'Reilly it killed, and all that pestiferous breed uv War Dimocrats like him are layin. overpowered with it, flat onto ther backs. They may possibly survive, but they are so stoopefied that they wont git up till after ther opportunity for hurtin us is passed.

"Then," sed the Elder, "my dreem changed. Methawt the elecshun wuz over, and that we hed triumphed. I wuz to home in Kentucky. All here wuz peece. The Buro offisers hed folded ther tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away. The military wus withdrawn, and ther wuz nothin bloo in the South save and except the faces uv the few Northern men wich coodent git away. The very air wuz full uv the gosts uv the ded Federal soljers in the South, all uv wich wore an expreshun of hoomiliashen, ez tho they felt they hed bin manufactured into gosts for very considerable less than notbin. Reconstruckshen hed bin undone, and all laws enfranchisin niggers and deprivin our heroes uv suffrage wuz bustid. We wuz free. Ther hed bin a gineral cleanin out uv Northern settlers, carpet-baggers and obstreperous niggers. I notist with infinit pleasure that Pollock's store hed bin gutted, and Joe Bigler's corpse (he spoke this in a low tone, and lookin fearfly over his shoulder to make shoor no one heerd him) wus a lyin on the Square.

Sich of the niggers ez cood be controlled were at work under the laws we had passed for em regulatin labor, at an average uv four dollars per month, and sich ez hed become too independent for that, hed either bin shot or driven out uv the country. The Amendments, given uv em votes and sich, hed bin overruled, and in Tennessee and the other States they hed been redoost to their normal speer, and the power wuz wunst more in the hands uv sich patriots ez Forrest, and sich. Brownlow hed bin hung, their noospapers destroyed, and them which supported em scattered to the four winds. In the Corners all wuz peece. We hed niggers on our plantations ez before the war, and we, the roolin race, wuz releeved uv the degradin labor wich so onfits the Caucashan for the enjoyment uv life. The entire Corners hevin nothin to do and plenty to live on, wus perpetooally gathered in front of Bascom's, pitchin coppers, runnin quarter races, and ever and anon ceasin their manly amoosements to quaff the flowin boles wich he supplied.

We cood hear, any time, the cheerful yelp uv bloodhounds in the swamp beyont the Run, chasin runaways, and ez ther wus no longer any law agin ther shooting niggers, skarcely a day passed that one or more wus not killed. My distillery wuz a runnin full blast, the smoke uv the torments ascendin from its chimney forever. Oh, it was gorgus!

"And is this to be?" asked I uv the disembodied spirit uv Bishop Poke, wich wuz showin it to me.

"All this and more," returned he. "Thus will the South regain her lost rites. Thus will the lest coz be restored. Elect Seymour and Blair, and all will be well."

"At this pint I awoke," sed the Elder, "feelin how unjust I had bin—how vilely I hed sinned and how fearfully I hed departed. I wuz agoin back on my party on the greenbax question! Wat is greenbax to this? What is payin a debt in one way or another compared to the extacy uv wollopin niggers, chasin Northern men and hevin our instooshens back again?

"Wat is a mere greenback idea compared to the luxurgy uv hevin the entire Northern Dimocracy in our hands agin, for us to mould ez we will and do with ez we like? Why, I woodent give the luxury uv hevin a Noo Yorker on his knees afore me ez uv old, a minut, for all the taxes I will hev to pay for a century. Besides, and he busted out afresh, "if Boregard can make seymoure pipe Dixie, can't he also by different fingerin make the same instrument play Repoodiashen? I shood say so. We hev em Parson—we hev em. Forgive me! forgive me!"

And we embraced and wept, and took a drink, and wept agin for joy. Verily, my way is now plessant and my path is strate. In the exuberance uv his joy he will keep my basket and my store—or rather my jug and flask—full for a month.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster).

THE hopes of the Southern rebels are thus expressed by the Mobile *Tribune,* a rank secession sheet, in an article calling upon the people to meet and endorse Seymour and Blair:

If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall regain all that we lost in the "Lost Cause." We shall be able to reverse the iron rule which has been imposed upon us, and turning that iron into brands of fire, hurl them back upon the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many foul and flagrant wrongs on our bleeding country. Once more to the breach then—yet once more! and when the cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming field, our flag—the grand old Democratic flag—will be seen in all its glory, and streaming like the thunder cloud against the wind.

IF you believe that Grant and Colfax are more deserving of the suffrages of the American people than Seymour, who was the friend of the last rebellion, and Blair, who is the outspoken friend and leading advocate of the next one, show it by your earnest, untiring devotion to the cause of liberty, justice and humanity by working for the success of Grant and Colfax. Do not fail to make a vote wherever your influence can be

SPEECH of HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt myself that this thousand millions will be paid in the next fifteen years by the energy and by the resources of this country. And I wish to call the attention of the House to a fact deduced by careful examination of statistics obtained from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, showing that during the last three years we have with our resources and the revenue of this country secured a large diminution of the public debt. I confess, that after the careful examination I had made, I felt compelled to review it to see whether there was not some mistake in the premises or in the calculation, so astonishing is the evidence thus furnished of the ability of the people of the country to liquidate the public debt. From the first day of April 1865, to the first day of January, 1868, two years and nine months, we have paid out of the public Treasury $1,552,000,000 of money. Upon a careful analysis of the expenditures of the Government during those two years and nine months, I find that the expenses of a peace estiblishment, excluding interest, pensions, and bounties, upon the basis of the year 1866 and 1867, when the expenses of the government were $70,000,000 more than they are to be the present year, amounted to $485,000,000, showing that we paid over and above those expenses $1,066,000,000. On the first day of April, 1865, the public debt, liquidated and ascertained was $2,366,000,000, and the $1,066,000,000 wich we paid between the first of April, 1865, and the first January, 1868, would have been added to the public debt as proper expenses of the war if we had not liquidated it from the public revenue. If we add to the $2,366,000,000 public debt on the first of april, 1865, $1,066,000,000 which we paid for war expenses, including interest on the war debt, pensions, and bounties between the first of April, 1865, and the first of January, 1868, we find that on the first of January, 1868, the public debt, if we had not paid expenses of the war out of the ordinary revenue, would have amounted to $3,432,000,000. In the face of this great fact, that in two years and nine months, by extraordinrry taxation and extraordinary efforts to be sure, we paid $1,066,000,000 of the public debt, are we to assume that hereafter the people of this country are not annually to make considerable payments of the public debt of the country? Almost one-third of the entire public debt of the country has been paid in two years and nine months, and I am not willing to stand upon the assumption that we shall not make large payments in each year hereafter

INSULT TO INJURY.

It may be wicked—we cannot help it, but if we had seen the keeper of Libby Prison at the New York Convention; if we had been prisoners surrounded with the filth, misery, starvation and tyranny, we should have done just what the two soldiers did, thrashed the custodian if we had not been prisoners, likely we should have grated our teeth, pressed our lips together, and hissed something like an epithet. What did that fiend who kept Libby prison want at New York? Is he one of those trying to save the nation? Is that the kind of stuff of which Democracy is composed? Is he the man to dictate Democratic nominations? The Democrats, not content with the man responsible in the moral law for New York hangings, murders, burnings; not content with Wade Hampton, Vallandigham, Rhett and a host of rebel Generals, Majors and Captains, went so far as to have the jailor of one of the vilest and most abominable dens in the world at the Convention. Are the Democrats ashamed of the war? Let the keeper of Libby prison by his presence at New York answer. And what unspeakable impudence the jailor of such a den must have to flaunt himself in the streets of New York City. Who can ever forget the miserable condition of the prisoners when released; who has forgotton the horrors, revealed by the photographic art, of the sufferings there endured? To appreciate the injury and insult fully, of the attendance of such a representative at the Democratic Convention, father, husband, brother or son must have been confined in one of the vile dens down South.

To say the least, it was in exceedingly bad taste to allow such a man to appear in a representative character. Yet there was no reproof, no apology; the Democracy took his appearance as a matter of course, and must take now the odium that attaches to Libby that hell hole of torture.—*Commercial.*

OUR INDICTMENT OF SEYMOUR—GUILT CONFESSED.

Heratio Seymour stands indicted for:

1. Inciting to riot.

2. Yielding to Rioters their demands on the government, at the peril of the nation.

3. Threatening the President of the United States, with the disorderly violence of "the People," if he proceeded in efforts vitally necessary to the salvation of the Union.

Horatio Seymour is confessedly, therefore, a Fomenter of sedition, a Champion of Rioters, a Menacer of Government.

A Fomenter of Sedition, in that he told the tubulent masses of New York city that a Mob had an equal right with the Government to proclaim the law a public necessity.

A Champion of rioters, in that he espoused their cause, said that they should be satisfied, and demanded of the government that the draft should be suspended and stopped, at their violent behest.

A menacer of Government, in that he warned it of the "temper of the people" if it did not yield to him and his riotous friends.

And all this in criminal disregard of the imminent peril in which his country and its defenders were placed at the time.

Here are the counts and the evidence in this grave indictment. We have asked the Argus to defend Horatio Seymour and it utterly refuses to do so. The plea of Guilty is entered. What friend of order will say that such a man should be made President of the United States.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC AUDACITY.—Democratic orators and editors have the audacity to lay the charge of the responsibility for the heavy taxation imposed upon us by a Democratic rebellion, at the door of the Republican party. Was ever anything more audacious! Yet it is but the old Democratic

THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS, AS STATED BY THEIR LEADERS.

Toombs said in his Atlanta speech: "These so-called Governors and Legislatures which have been established in our midst shall at once be made to vacate. The Convention at New-York appointed Frank Blair especially to oust them."

Says the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* (Conservative): "It is better that the Democracy of the North should realize the truth as to the Southern Presidential vote, in order that they may proceed at once to reflect upon the facts and resolve upon such action as may be suitable to the case. It may be relied on as a fact that in the seven so-called reconstructed States Grant electors will be chosen, without any exception whatever."

Howell Cobb's views of the treatments due to Southern Union men are as follows:

"The doors are wide open, wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago platform. Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society. Leave them to wallow in their own mire and filth. Nobody will envy them, and if they are never taken out of the gully until I reach forth my hand to take them up, they will die in their natural elementt. (Laughter and applause.)"

The following from the Mobile *Tribune* is plain enough:

"Friends—follow-citizens of Mobile—comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and our liberties. If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall regain all that we lost in the 'Lost Cause.'"

And this, from the Charleston *Mercury,* is both plain and terribly significant:

"Congressional reconstruction, as we anticipated from the first that it would be, is a failure. To go on further with it, will only involve danger and increase exaserpation. Being unconstitutional; all who attempt to enforce it or to exercise power by its authority are simply trespassers. A trespasser can be sued in an action for damages, A trespasser may be justifiably killed."

The following, from the same paper, is good reading for Northern Democratic edifors and speakers:

"The platform of the Democratic party is square upon the letter of Gen. Blair, and Gen. Blair's letter is the legitimate and actual expounding of the platform. It will avail little to deny it North, South, East, or West. Any palliation of the fact is a perversion of the fact. It is more—it is allfaith to the body of the convention—and it is an attempted deception of the voters at the polls. The Richmond *Examiner* is correct when it says that those who attempt to lead the Democratic party, if they intend to abandon its platform, 'might as well abandon the field, for they are whipped already.'"

In his speech accepting the nomination, Mr. Blair said "What civilized people on the earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights, and honors, and dignities of the country such men as Lee and Johnston? (Voices, None, none!) What civilized people would fail to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by gallantry never surpassed? (Applause.) In that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes—in that contest they proved themselves *to be our peers.*" Colonel Dick de Hart, of Indiana, in a speech at Indianapolis gave an answer to Blair in the recitation of the following stirring lines:

The loyal blue and the traitor gray
Alike in their graves are sleeping,
Side by side in the sunlight ray
And under the storm-clouds weeping.
,Tis well to forgive the past—
God give us grace we may—
But never, while life shall last,
Can we honor or love the gray.

II

Our boys in blue are loyal and true,
For their God and their country dying,
With a watchful pride that is ever new,
We garland the graves where they are lying.
They were murdered by rebel bands—
They fell in fearful fray,
Guarding our flag from traitors' hands—
We do not love the gray.

III.

We would not hate, our hearts would fain
Cast a veil o'er their shameful story.
It will not bring back our loyal slain
To recall their treason gory.
But put barriers deep and wide—
Divide the false from the true—
Shall treason and honor stand side by side?
Is the gray the peer of the blue?

IV.

Answers each loyal heart to-day,
They are peers and equals, never;
No wreath on a traitor's grave we lay,
Let shame be his wreath forever.
Do they think we forget our dead,
Our boys who wore the blue?
That because they sleep in the same cold bed
We know not the *false* from the true?

V.

Believe it not—where our heroes lie
The very ground is holy:
His name who dared for the right to die
Is sacred, however lowly.
But honor the traitor gray!
Make it the *peer* of the blue!
One flower at the feet of treason lay!—
Never, while God is true!

—*Franklin County Progress, Mo.*

IN case war should break out between Prussia and France, Bazine would be appointed commander-in-chief of the French army, and Dumont, Failly, and Montauban would command corps under him. Danrobert, who is of no account in the Garde Mobile at Paris, and the Emperor would go to Strasburg. This is what the officers said at the camp of Chalons. Niel is considered too imperious by the Emperor, who also distrusts MacMahon. Prince Napoleon would preside over the Council of State in the Emperor's absence, and a number of leading Republicans, Orleanists and Legitimatists would be placed under strict surveillance.

THE nomination of Blair was the last straw to break the camel's back. When the vote was being taken, an Alabama delegate made this significant announcement: "As a rebel soldier of Alabama, I take pleasure in casting her vote for Frank P. Blair."

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY.—The Democratic party commenced the rebellion, and is responsible for every drop of blood shed and every cent of treasure expended in the war. Every soldier who lost a limb owes his unfortunate and helpless condition to

LONGFELLOW'S HOME.

It is certainly a grand old estate, this residence of Longfellow's; almost too grand, indeed, to harmonize with one's romantic notion of what the abode of rhyme-compelling genius should be. It is such a house as the untitled family aristocracy of America are wont to delight in, very ancient for the new world, built with that substantial massiveness and unpretending plainness which symbolize the characteristics of pre-revolutionary generations. A simple, low, stone wall, settled a little by time, separates the square lawn from the street; half way rises a plain wooden gateway. Looking with ease over the wall, the passer-by may survey at leisure the residence of the poet and its surroundings.

On either side of the walk from the gate to the house is a pretty simple lawn, carefully kept, unvaried by trees. In the centre is a fountain, which, however, is covered by moss, whether by neglect or through the fancy of the proprietor, we know not. A small terrace surrounds the house, which is a few feet above the lawn; steps conduct one up to the huge, slightly ornamented door. On either side, and at the back of the house are some large, handsome elms, beyond them a neat but plain garden. Around the edge of the walls which separate this estate from neighboring ones, are groups of tall lilac bushes, and other shrubs. At the side of the house toward the University, is a cool porch, roofed, supplied with benches and chairs.

This porch is one of the favorite haunts of the poet; very often he is to be seen there toward evening, bare-headed, walking or conversing with his children. The house itself is of wood, high, with slightly slanting roof, old-fashioned windows, fancifully decorated at the top with an old look, which is charming to the lover of antiquities, and by its homeliness without, seems to invite to cozy cheerfulness, to roaring fires, to genial welcome within. It has long ago been painted yellow; the paint at frequent intervals, has disappeared; still the house looks venerable. not at all slovenly.

If it did not possess its present occupant, a living and most interesting attraction, it would still have a charm to all, as a specimen of the mansions of the provincial aristocracy, when Masaachusetts was still a province; and to Americans because it has a history connected with the events of the Revolution. The spacious old rooms now occupied by the poet were once, at a memorable time, the abode of America's most illustrious son; the writer of lyrics has taken the place of the actor of epics. When, in the early days of the war of Independence, Washington was elected by Congress to the command of the colonial army, English troops had possession of Boston. The siege was formed by concentrating the patriot troops in the neighboring towns.

Washington went to new England to direct their movements in person, and fixed his headquarters in convenient Cambridge—in this same venerable mansion where Longfellow now lives. Thence he sent out his orders, general and special; here convened, in anxious deliberation, the little knot of patriot officers, unskilled in war, collected from farmhouses and laboratories, to drill by manual and learn the art of sieges. Within this door passed the wealthy merchant, Hancock, who had turned his thoughts to "rules" and "orders of the day;" gruff Samuel Adams, a Puritan Mirabeau, putting his finger exactly on the pith of the trouble; rewards for the capture of these two had just been proclaimed in Boston.

In these quiet rooms, given up now these many years to the Muse, whence come out ever and anon gracefulest gems of the rhythmic art, a plan of campaign was drawn up, experienced ex-royal Lieutenant Washington supervising, ex-merchants, doctors, farmers advising—all agreeing, too, and at last succeeding; unity, a rare thing in revolutionary councils, ever prevailing. Washington did not stir from this Longfellow's house till he could go in triumph. It is no wonder, then, that Americans visit this old place with mingled feelings—that they find here a reminiscence as well as an attractive presence; and while gazing at the home of the first of our native poets, revert to that troublous time when there was for America but the grim poetry of war.

In seasonable hours, visitors are admitted to see the interior; any one whom you may meet on the way will tell you that the poet's hospitality is proverbial. In taking advantage of the privilege, you need not despair of catching a glimpse of the poet himself. You may see him through a half open door, busy at his desk; you may find him frolicking with his children in the hall; it is not even unlikely he may come out, and welcome you, though a stranger, and with winning courtesy offer to guide you through the rooms which have a peculiar interest. On the left as you enter, is the poet's study; on the right, the parlors; at the back of the study the dining-room.

There is little to describe; suffice it to say that the interior is what the exterior has promised—home-like simplicity and comfort, Low studded rooms; a wide cheerful looking hall; parlors substantial and cozy, with certain little indications here and there of the presence of a scholar, and of a home-like womankind. The study of the poet is simple and elegantly furnished; a high desk, near the window, where Mr. Longfellow sometimes writes, standing, is, it may be conjectured, that piece of furniture which will be most valuable as a relic—if, as may be the case, it is thereon that his poems are written.

GENERAL GRANT.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF HIS "SOLID PUBLIC SERVICES," THE "STEADINESS AND STAUNCHNESS OF HIS PATRIOTISM," AND THE "UPRIGHTNESS" OF HIS CHARACTER.

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times,* are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party,* are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts,* but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

In a recent number of the London *Review* we find the following excellent and discriminative characterization of Douglas Jerrold, the prince of English satirists, whom American readers know chiefly as the author of the *Caudle Lectures,* which were, probably, in his own estimation, his lightest and most trifling compositions:

"Douglas Jerrold was one of those men who put their personality into their work, and do not simply write to order the thoughts of other minds. Endowed by genius, nursed in suffering, steeled in the first instance by neglect, and ultimately warmed by success, he acquired a distinct and peculiar character, and that character he infused into all his writings, down to the most trifling and ephemeral.....He had his own way of looking at things, his own standards of right and wrong—notably, his own style. His manner of literary expression was not the least singular part of him. It was a very remarkable style; abrupt, fragmentary, stammering, as it were, yet always with a meaning in the stammer; strong with a rough and scornful strength; very native and homespun; pathetic at times, and capable of rising into proud and passionate words of pity or indignation; not seldom flickering witn elfin gleams of fancy, playfulness, and grace, yet more frequently speaking in plain terms of plain things, or darting out sudden forked tongues of wit and sarcasm, that but rarely failed to hit their mark.

"Jerrold was a man of wit and of strong feeling, and it was the union of those two qualities which made his genius. Generally wit is an affair of the head only: in Jerrold it was quite as much a matter of the heart. It is strange how people could ever believe of him that he could say savagely severe things, and *did* say them: yet it is impossible to read his writings without perceiving that the leading characteristic of his nature, and really the central principle of his severity itself, was sympathy. It was because he had so passionate a sense of the wrongs and sufferings of the poor that he blurted out such sharp reproaches to the rich. It was because he felt so keenly for Lazarus at the gate that he challenged Dives at the table with such a trumpet voice. It was because he believed so heartily in the people—in humanity for its own sake—that he scoffed so loudly at crowns and coronets and purple robes. Yet all this did not make the man bitter at heart; nay, it kept his heart fresh and green amidst many temptations to aridity and deadness. There can be no bitterness where there is so much faith in good: the bitter man is he who, though with a smiling face, has lost the very sense of nobility, of honesty and truth, who looks upon human nature as a thing to be controlled by statute law alone—a creature of base instincts and ignoble ends."

THE PARTY OF TAXES.—The Democratic party, through its rebellious Southern element, is responsible for all the oppressive taxes under which our people are now groaning. The immence national debt was created during the bloody work of putting down the *Democratic rebellion against Lib-*

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

WHO MADE OUR TAXES AND WHO PAY THEM.

Every copperhead paper, stump-speaker and bar-room politician is blatantly crying taxes! taxes!! taxes!!! It may not be unprofitable to inquire how and by whom came these taxes. For eight years previous to 1860, a Democratic President, a Democratic Administration, and a Democratic Congress ruled the country. What was the legacy left by this Democratic government when it retired in March 1861? A robbed and bankrupted Treasury—a divided country with the South in open rebellion, and all the Democratic leaders declaring there was no power in the government to protect or save itself, and that we must inevitably submit to secession and national dissolution. In the last days of Buchanan's administration, with the Southern States seceded and bloody war already begun, we were as a nation, without an army, without a navy, without arms, and with our national credit so low that we could not borrow a dollar of money. The Republican party took charge of the government at a moment when every Democratic orator in the land was proclaiming that our government was dissolved, our liberty gone, and our free institutions forever destroyed. To replenish a bankrupt treasury, to manufacture arms, to recruit, clothe, and equip an army, to put down the most gigantic rebellion ever undertaken in the history of the world, and to preserve the government, the Constitution and the liberties bequeathed us by our revolutionary fathers, was the task laid before the incoming Republican administration. Such was the condition of the country at the close of eight years of Democratic rule in time of profound peace. Every man who took a leading part in beginning the rebellion was a Democrat. Every State government in the South was a Democratic one. Every man in the North who aided and abetted the rebellion by word or deed was a Democrat. The whole strength of the Democratic party was opposed to the prosecution of the war and the putting down of the rebellion. This opposition prolonged the war at least two years. Thus we see the Democratic party began the war, and by its encouragement of the rebels prolonged it to a period far beyond what it would otherwise have reached. Thus the Democratic party is to-day directly responsible for every dollar of debt incurred, for every life sacrificed, and for every soldier's widow and orphan in the land. A Democratic rebellion loaded our country with *five thousand millions* of dollars of debt, sacrificed *five hundred thousand* valuable lives, and bequeathed to the country a million of widows and orphans to be pensioners on a nation's bounty. Every dollar of tax levied on the property and industry of our people to pay the interest and principal of this debt and to support these widows and orphans is a *direct Democratic tax*, and without the Democratic party it would never have existed. As well might the midnight assassin cry out against his intended victim, because he had the courage to defend his life, as the Democratic party cry out against the Republican party for having defended the nation's life.

On the other hand, what has the Republican party done? It has preserved the national life and liberty. It has restored the country to peace. It has preserved the national credit. It has, within three years of the close of the war, paid *twenty-five hundred millions* of dollars of the debt incurred in putting down the rebellion. It has already removed one half of the taxes that were at one time necessary to preserve the credit of the nation. It has pledged itself to pay every dollar of the national debt according to the letter and spirit of the contract. It has also pledged itself to still further reduce taxation, as rapidly as the most economical administration of the government and the preservation of the national credit will permit. To this end it has reduced the army and navy as rapidly as the safety of the nation would permit. It has abolished every unnecessary expenditure whatever, and is in every honest and honorable way laboring to lighten the nation's burthens. With this end in view it has pledged itself to the preservation of peace, law and order throughout the land. On the contrary, the Democratic party, after having by a cruel, bloody and causeless rebellion involved the country in war and loaded the nation with debt and the people with taxes, now proposes to repudiate the debt and to inaugurate a new rebellion. Who, when he considers the records of the two parties can hesitate as to his duty? On the one hand is Seymour and Blair and the Democratic party, after having loaded the country with debt and taxes, already proposing a new war and more debt and taxes. On the other hand is Grant and Colfax and the Republican party, after having put down the rebellion and paid half of the immense debt, pledged to a continuance of peace, the honest payment of our debt and the rapid removal of taxes. Who can help but vote for Grant and Colfax? It is the nation's only hope of peace, security and prosperity.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

The Cops at the North and the rebels at the South have become alarmed at the result of the plain spoken terms in which Wade Hampton, Blair, Vance, Wise and others of their most prominent leaders have announced their intention to fight once more for "The "Lost Cause."

The Charlestou *Mercury* advises more caution, in announcing their views and intentions, at the present time, in the following terms

"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North request that we should protest against the imprudent expressions that have escaped some Southern speakers since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention. It is represented to us that great injury is accruing to the cause from such imprudence. We therefore shall make no apologies for asking the attention of our public speakers to the fact. We are all desirous of pushing on the good work to success, and no one would voluntarily impede its course who was aware of the fact. Whilst no man in the South should be, and no true man is, ashamed of our great lost cause, and whilst, when we speak of the past, we should speak like true men, it is questionable whether at this time any thing is to be gained by too much reference to things that jar on people's nerves. What we want just now is, to win. Let us keep our powder for that purpose. Too much is at stake to waste it now in *feux de joie*. Let us have our pyrotechnics next March. In the mean time friends, let us, without abating one sentiment that is true, be cool and steady, and give the enemy no advantage. We have a strong foe to encounter. We can't afford to give him all the advantage of position. Let us guard our flanks, make secure our lines, and when the time comes next November let us down on him like an avalanche, and double him up like a grub-worm, and then scatter him to the winds. We have the power. Do not let us unnecessarily fritter it away in unavailing skirmishing and heedless, thoughtless, scattered assaults. Let us work, and speak, to win."

Why protest against imprudent expressions? Because those expressions are wrong? By no means; the opinions expressed by these fire-eaters are all fully approved of but it is not deemed expedient to publicly announce them until the election of Seymour and Blair has seen secured. It is not that they are unfavorable to the renewal of the rebellion, but they don't want the people to know it until they have secured the Presidency and the control of the Army and Navy. They are all alike prepared to renew the war for the "Lost Cause" but it is too soon to announce it yet. It is necessary, in order that they may have any hope of success, that they should first get into power. If the people are informed of their intentions they will never entrust them with power or authority, therefore the people must be deceived as to their real intentions until such time as having obtained power they may be able once more to strike a blow at our union and our liberties with some hope of success. It will be time enough then to avows their real intentions and define the true meaning of their platform."

"*What we want just now is to win.*"
"*Let us keep our powder for that purpose.*"
"*Let us have our pyrotechnics next March.*"

Who can doubt the meaning of such expressions. Let the people take warning in time. WAR, BLOODY CIVIL WAR is the keynote of the of the copperhead platform and will be the inevitable result of the election of Seymour and Blair.

The only sure way to secure a speedy and lasting peace is to vote for Grant and Colfax. Let no man be deceived. A dread responsibility rests upon every voter. His vote will be cast for war, revolution and anarchy if he votes the Copperhead ticket. Its candidates and platform are pledged to war in behalf of the "Lost cause." Every friend of his country and lover of peace will vote for Grant and Colfax and the whole Republican ticket.

COMPARE THE TWO.—Kentucky gave two-thirds of her sons to the rebel cause, and a Democratic majority this year of nearly 90,000. This out of a population of 1,300,000. Vermont gave three-fourths of her sons to save the Union, and this year a majority of 30,000 to sustain Republican institutions. Her population numbers 350,000. In Kentucky there are thousands unable to read and write. In Vermont, fifty would cover the number. In Kentucky a man is hung if he declares that treason should be punished. In Vermont, free speech is tolerated on any subject not filled with obscenity or profanity, and even to suppress that the greatest moderation is always exercised. In Kentucky obscene expressions and profane words are encouraged; for proof of which see the paper lately controlled by Prentice, and notice the large circulation of Pomeroy's weekly in that State. Vermont is a land of steady, intelligent people. Kentucky is a State full of vice, and where crime is seldom punished. Vermont receives her full share of emigrants from foreign countries. Kentucky is avoided almost altogether. Kentucky had to be closely watched and guarded all through the rebellion. Vermont ever stood ready to furnish for the protection of the Government her full quota of troops, who ever proved themselves among the bravest of the brave. Is it any wonder then that Democracy carried Kentucky, and the Union cause triumphed so gloriously in Vermont?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

LET every laboring man remember that a Democratic rebellion has trebled the cost of food, clothing and rents. Let him also remember that the Democratic candidates are pledged to a new rebellion and further increase of the cost of living.

A WORD TO TAX PAYERS.

No better test, of the fitness or unfitness of a party for governing a State or country, can be found, than the economy with which it manages the finances. Let us examine the two parties in Pennsylvania by this test. Previous to 1860 the Democratic party had ruled the State time out of mind, and when Gov. Curtin was inaugurated the State was about $38,000,000 in debt and every foot of land in the State was burdened with a State tax. How does it stand now? After eight years of Republican rule, though in that time nearly $6,000,000 were expended in arming and equipping men to put down a Democratic rebellion, the debt is reduced about $5,000,000 and not a foot of land in the State is any longer liable to taxation. Farmer, who is your friend? Tax-payer, who is your friend? Is it the Democratic party, that continually increased your State, debt and burdened your lands, more and more each year, with taxes? Or, is it the Republican party, that has reduced the State debt almost at the rate of a million of dollars a year, even in time of war, and removed the State tax from your land entirely? Have you any doubt? If you want this policy of paying off the State debt and lightening and removing taxation continued, vote for Hartranft and Campbell, the candidates of the party of retrenchment and reform. If you want the State debt increased and your houses and lands again burdened with a State tax, by all means vote the copperhead ticket from beginning to end, and you will get debt and taxes to your hearts content. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HORATIO SEYMOUR FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Colonel William Brown, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, who represented the interests of Chief Justice Chase in the recent National Convention at Tammany Hall, has just published a letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which contains some interesting revelations. He says that he has in his possession a copy of the platform submitted to the Chief Justice by the progressionists of the Democratic party, and that said platform *was seen, read and approved by Horatio Seymour before the Convention met, and that it accepts negro suffrage* in the following language;

"The American Democracy, reposing their trust, under God, in the intelligence, the patriotism and discriminating justice of the American people, declare their fixed adhesion to the great principles of equal rights and exact justice for all men and all States.

* * * * * * *

"That a wise regard to the altered circumstances of the country, and impartial justice to the millions who have been enfranchised, demand the adoption of all proper constitutional measures for the protection, improvement and elevation of this portion of the American people,

"That in a land of democratic institutions all public and private interests repose most securely on the broadest basis of suffrage."

According to Colonel Brown, this platform contained fifteen planks, all in harmony with what is quoted above. He adds: "Mr. Seymour approved and urged Mr. Chase's nomination on the platform from which I have just quoted; and if he denies it, I will prove it on him."—*Baltimore American*

THE copperheads profess to oppose taxation, yet they advocate free trade, which would give us no revenue at all from duties on imports and luxuries, and, instead of light taxes on a few things like whisky, tobacco, banks, incomes &c., would necessitate direct taxes on everything. Such a system would give equal taxation with a vengeance. It would tax equally the poor man's bread and butter and the rich man's luxurious carriages and rich furniture. It would send the tax-gatherer into the widow's cot and the poor man's cabin as well as the rich man's palace. Such is the policy of Seymour and Blair and the copperhead party. If the poor man wants his bread and butter taxed and the widow, her pig and cow, let them all cry until they are hoarse for Seymour and Blair. If they wish to be exempt from the visits of the tax-gatherer let them use all their influence for Grant and Colfax.

THE Democrats have fished up fifteen Union generals who, they say, will vote for Seymour. But two of them have publicly pronounced for Grant; one of the others is dead; one was punished by court-martial; two never saw a battle, and five left the army in disgrace. Of the remaining four, no name has any weight but that of Slocum. It will not do for the coppers to count on soldiers' votes, unless they give that name to deserters and to such rebels as Wade Hampton, Kirby, Beauregard, and their fellows. The soldiers as a body are a unit for their commander. Some other game must be tried.—*North American.*

SOLDIERS! The rebel General Beauregard is now an enthusiastic supporter of Horatio Seymour. Read this letter from him to a member of the rebel Congress:

"*Hon. William P. Miles, Richmond, Va.*: Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the *garrote*.

G. T. BEAUREGARD."

How does it suit you?—*Exchange.*

THE Copperheads cry taxes, taxes, taxes, and charge the republican party with extravagance and corruption, yet for the past three years with the Treasury Department entirely in their control they have collected and paid into the Treasury from taxes on whiskey less than $45,000,000 when the actual amount should have been $240,000,000. Such is Copperhead economy.

FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to be paid by sweat of the laboring man, has been the cost of one *Democratic rebellion* and the sod has not grown upon the graves of its *five hundred thousand* victims until the party is clamoring for a new rebellion. Let all, who want more war, more bloodshed more widows and orphans and more debt and taxes, vote the whole Democratic ticket.

THE funded debt of Great Britain, on March 31st, 1868, according to the official treasury report, amounted to $3,705,951,640, and the unfunded debt to $39,555,500. In addition to this, there are annuities payable by the Government amounting in all to $19,879,425 per annum. The present value of the annuities is calculated at $240,000,000, so that the entire English debt reaches the amount of $3,945,951,640, or nearly four thousand millions of dollars.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

WHEN the Democratic pot poils, rebel generals and other scum come to the surface.

"DEMOCRATS everywhere confident," announces the *World*. The party includes all the confidence men.

DRUMS are now ornamented with the likeness of Grant. It spoils the drum, however, for he can't be beat.

A CINCINNATI paper suggests that the Republicans appoint a day of thanksgiving for a happy riddance of the Blair family.

A WESTERN paper says: "Mr. Seymour is said to be strong with the Democratic party; but luckily, the party is not strong with him."

BLAIR is going to stump Ohio. The Pendleton pall-bearers are preparing to give him an obsequious reception.

A ST. ALBANS Democrat, in his disgust at Seymour and Blair, vows that he will vote an old Bell and Everett ticket.

To the "last words of distinguished men" may be added those of Horatio Seymour. "But your candidate I cannot be."

THE late Democratic convention has brought into vogue the phrase, "retiring for consultation," as a synonym for "going to drink.

DESPATCHES from Chicago state that General Grant and family reached their home in Galena on Tuesday. The General proposes to stay in Galena until some time in October.

HERETOFORE THE DEMOCRATS have objected to the Republican party on the ground that it was sectional—that it had no members in the south. Now they complain that it has more members in the South than it ought to have.

NELSON Collings, Esq., a prominent Democratic politician in Baltimore county, and a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, has announced his intention of voting for Grant and Colfax. Still they come.

THE new rebellion proposed by Blair and inaugrated by his followers in the South by the murder of Union men, has met its Waterloo already. Vermont sounds the loyal key-note of the nation, "Let us have Peace."

NEARLY all the Democratic candidates for Congress in Indiana, have declined the challenges of their Republican competitors to jointly canvass their respective dist ricts. They can't stand fair discussion before the people.

CARPET-BAGGERS.—The Albany *Journal* gives a list of forty Democratic members of the last Legislature of that state whom it designates as "carpet-baggers." Ten of these were born in Ireland, two in Germany one in France, and the balance out of the State.

THE Washington *Star* learns that Mr. Secretary McCulloch, though he denounces the financial plank in the Democratic platform, and declares that if carried out it will certainly bring financial disaster upon the country, has yet determined to support Seymour and Blair.

VERMONT has spoken in thunder tones for freedom, for public order, for peace. Maine will follow on the 14th with fully double her majority of last year, and in October Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana will speak million-tongued for grant. "Let us have Peace!"

THE Democrats are urging against elevating a soldier to high civil office, while Major General Blair is a candidate on their ticket for the second highest office in the country, with a prospect (a poor prospect, it must be admitted,) of the Presidency. Major General McClellan was their last candidate.

SENATOR Joshua Hill, of Georgia writes as follows: "It is very well known to the reading public that I am the friend of Grant and Colfax, and nothing has transpired with me to diminish my desire for their success. Southern men who were loyal in the war are all for Grant; it is only the Rebels who support Seymour and Blair."

SENATOR Fowler reached Nashville, Tennessee, on Thursday. A special telegram from that city announces his purpose to canvass the State for Grant and Colfax, and declares his conviction that the success of the Democratic party would be the resuscitation of the rebellion. The President's friends are reported to be greatly disappointed by Senator Fowler's course.

THE Southern Democracy did not send a single loyal man to the New York Convention. Every delegate from the South was a Secessionist. Is any further evidence of the animus of the party wanted? Did it need a Confederate platform to tell us that the party advocate the lost cause and sailed under the stars and bars, when every delegate wore the gray?

SOME of the Democratic leaders are finding out that abusing General Grant is unpopular. In a speech delivered at Augusta, Maine, Mr. Pendleton paid a high and well-deserved compliment to the General who, said the orator, "has been entrusted with great powers and never betrayed his trust." Will the *World* take a lesson in courtesy and truthfulness from Mr. Pendleton.

EX-GOV. Seymour says: "Never before in the "history of our country has Congress taken a "menacing attitude toward its electors." It is certain that the Democratic electors for whom Mr. Seymour speaks have often taken a menacing attitude toward Congress. They did so in 1860, when they voted their States out of the Union, and during the entire Rebellion, until their "menacing attitude" was taken out of them by Gen. Grant.

THE Nashville *Press* says: "Few men are accomplishing more for the Grant and Colfax ticket than Generals Forrest and Pike. The earnestness with which they support Seymour and Blair is a good index of the earnestness with which all patriotic men who have been of late acting with the Democratic party will drop them. They did not fight on the Forrest and Pike side during the war, and they will not allow themselves to be found upon that side in fighting out the closing issues of that war. If Forrest would only "toot his horn," as he promises, the way such men would "git" would throw any skedaddling done in the late war into the shade."

BOSH!—Mr. A. H. Stephens has recently had a talk with a New York *Herald* reporter. He admits that General Grant is neither a "bogus soldier" nor a "butcher," but a man of remarkable military genius, and possessed of indomitable energy and determined will, but at the same time professes to fear that if elected President he will become a dictator and transfer the Republic into an Empire. This is sheer bosh, and can only be accounted for on the suspicion that Mr. Stephens' long continued physical infirmities have affected his mental powers. No man can ever make the United States anything but a Republic, and Gen. Grant would be the last man to try to do so. Mr. Pendleton was much more correct when he said that General Grant had been entrusted with extraordinary powers and had never abused them.

The New York State Democratic Convention unanimously nominated John T. Hoffman for Governor and Allen C. Beach for Lieutenant Governor. In the first nomination Tammany triumphed, but in the second it was beat. The Convention was not at all harmonous, one of the delegates denouncing the Tammany organization as corrupt and grasping. The New York *Sun* says that the nomination of Hoffman is a triumph of the German element of the party over the Irish section, the latter being almost unanimous for Senator Murphy. The resolutions adopted by the Convention declare against the payment of the public debt in gold, and in favor of the taxation of the bonds.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

MR. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, is now paying the september interest on the 10-40 bonds.

THE Newspapers in the South are still complaining of the uncertainty of negro labor, and the want of anything like assurance that the blacks will remain with their employers during the planting and gathering of their crops.

THE press of Paris bewails the partiality of American sailors for Russia, but might have found an explanation of their enthusiasm in the fact that in the hour of trial the Government of the Czar was not unfriendly, while the other European powers were hostile.

A PLAN has been proposed in England to enable workingmen to spend their holidays agregably. A "Mutual Hospitality Company" is to be formed, so that members wishing to visit another town from their own, will be entertained economically among friends, and thus be saved many of the inconveniences and expenses af travel.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established a partial co-operative system which promises to work advantageously for the interests of the Company, as well as for a certain class of the employees. It is a greed to divide among the engineers and firemen, all that they save from last year's expenditure of fuel, oil, repairs, etc., connected with the running of their engines.

THE Peace of Europe is likely to be broken at any time and, should it be, the shock of arms would scarcely leave the map of the Continent as it now exists. Spain, forgetful of the past when she was mistress of the Old World and the New, but true to her later instincts, already hastens to place herself under the tutelage of France, forgetful, too, that the proud Castilian dynasty was once replaced by a crowned Bonaparte.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Portland, Maine, about the crops in that State, remarks that the Maine staple is hay, the crop of which is now nearly stored. It has been a most propitious season, continued rains in the spring, and uninterrupted sunshine in the gathering. Barns over flow with a crop almost twice that of ordinary years. The potatoes of of Maine promise, too, an abundant yield. Other staples, such as granite, ice and lime, depend less upon the seasons, and more upon individual enterprise, which is more active now than ever.

THE indications are that the prosecution against Commissioner Rollins, originated by Binckley, will be quietly suppressed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Department relieved of the ridicule that has been brought upon it by the super-serviceable zeal of its indiscreet agent. Mr. McCulloch yesterday directed the United States District Attorney at New York to take charge of the case, thus taking it out of the control of Binckley. No warrant of arrest has been served upon Mr. Rollins.

JEREMIAH CARHART, the inventor of melodeons, died a few days since. The New York Post says that as long ago as 1835, while studying the construction of the accordeon, he discovered that the tones of that instrument were much better when the wind was drawn through the reeds than when it was expelled through. A series of experiments followed, which led to the discovery of the melodeon. It was not until 1846, however, after ten years of hard struggle, that he was able to get out his patents. Almost every improvement made in the construction of melodeons was due to his ingenuiy and perseverance. He died after achieving a fortune and an honorable name.

THE ARMENIAN INHABITANTS of Turkey, it is said, are taking into consideration the propriety of emigrating to the United States. Very recently, an Armenian gentleman has arrived in this country with the view of finding a proper location in the Southern States for a colony of 200 Armenian families. At a meeting of a number of his countrymen residing in New York, this gentleman stated that there was in Constantine a considerable body of Protestantized Armenians, who entertained a desire to find a land of religious liberty, where they might settle, and said that the American missionaries had pointed to the Southern States of America as the promised land, and also as a region having a climate similar to that of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Frank Blair on an Electioneering Tour.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.]

If Frank Blair is "the coming man." Parton need never have asked if he will drink wine. If Frank were asked himself, he would no doubt be honest, and say. "No, thank you, I'll take whiskey," and the answer would only show his faithful devotion to Democratic principles. The leaders of the party which has hoisted him as a candidate, deny, however, that Frank indulges in anything, but assert that he is as temperate as Neal Dow himself. Perhaps he is, when at home—but when abroad, he isn't, as we will show.

On Sunday, August 3d, only a little over a fortnight ago, Frank Blair was at St. Joseph, Mo., on his way to the mountains, to attend to his duties as one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad. No train running from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs, he hired some railroad laborers to take him through on a hand-car. With a full supply of Frank's favorite beverages aboard, they started, but on reaching Hamburg, Fremont county, of this State, they had become so "demoralized" that they laid up for repairs. Arriving there in the afternoon, and stopping at the railroad eating house kept by Mr. Scoville, the distinguished genius of the new revolution had his presence announced to the faithful, who soon came flocking to pay due homage to their chief. Well, it so transpired that they "homaged" too much, and by 8 or 9 o,clock the party were as drunk as even Democrats ever get, and the "head centre" was the booziest of them all. The noise of the convivialists attracted quite a crowd, and it is said that Blair gave them more antics, cute gags and ground and lofty tumbling than they have ever seen in a circus.—So drunk did he finally become that he was picked up from the floor and carried bodily to bed by two men, and put away out of sight of the tittering crowd.

These statements are true and indisputable. We have the testimony of several reliable men who saw all we have related, and more, too. Mr. Scoville, the proprietor of the hotel, expressed his willingness to make affidavit to the statement, and we defy any one to disprove the fact.

THE *Tribune* states that it has been informed of an incident which occurred at the New York Convention, which is full of significance, and shows that from the first it was determined to force upon the party the adoption of Frank Blair's "wiping out" policy. It gets its facts from an entirely trustworthy source, and their perfect authenticity may be depended upon. After Pendleton's defeat became assured, his friends in the Convention took counsel as to whom they should cast their votes for as a second choice. It was determined that all Western names should be ruled out, in order to preserve Pendleton's chance in 1872. Various names were suggested, and among the rest that of Reverdy Johnson. It was conceded that he would make a strong candidate—probably the strongest that could be put up. It was urged, however, as a fatal objection to him—not only by the Pendletonians, but by the Rebel delegates—that he had voted for the Reconstruction bills in Congress, *and that the party was pledged to undo all that had been done under those laws.* Reverdy Johnson's name was dropped for that reason alone. No question was raised that that was to be the leading issue of the canvass. Subsequent events have proven that it is the real issue, and that all others are subordinated to it. Southern leaders insist that it shall be openly avowed, and Northern Democrats are rapidly being forced to obey.

CONGRESS OF FREE MASONS.—A Masonic Congress, embracing representatives of the world, has been convoked for the 18th of September next, at Havre. There are five questions set down for discussion at this meeting: I. Masonry at the present time—does it maintain itself on a level with social and humanitarian progress? 2. On the influence of Masonry on the general progress of sentiments, ideas and manners. How the inflence should be exercised at present. 3. The fundamental principles of Masonry being universal, what measures should be taken is order that regular Masons may make themselves known as such in the workshops, with all the rites and all the obediences? 4. How can Free Masans re-act on our epoch against the idea of war, which is the negative of human fraternity? 5. In what measure and in what manner is it proper to practice proselytism against the profane?

Miscellaneous.

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Dunning's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers.

ALSO, one tract containing 183 acres, having a good log house and barn and out-buildings thereon. About 65 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber—well watered and situate near Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of Jacob Alstadt, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Beckley and Joseph Smith.

ALSO, one tract containing 157 acres, about 20 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber; well watered and situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beckley, Joseph Smith and Christian Mock.

These lands formerly belonged to the estate of Nicholas Lyons, deceased, and are in a neighborhood well supplied with schools, churches, stores, &c.

Each of these tracts will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers, and will be offered at private sale until SATURDAY, the 14th of Nov. next, when, if not disposed of, they will be sold to the highest and best bidder at public sale, of which timely notice will be given.

For further particulars, address personally, or by letter,

J. W. DICKERSON,
Attorney-at-Law
3july: tf Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE.

PRICE **$56.00** PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS !!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it he most durable of any pump yet patented. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes the water dropping back to the level with the water in the well. Is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at the following prices:

Three quarter in. Pump.		Inch Pump.	
From 7 to 10 ft.	$15 00	From 7 to 10 ft.	$17 00
" 10 to 15 ft	17 00	" 10 to 15 ft	18 00
" 15 to 20 ft	20 00	" 15 to 20 ft	22 00
" 20 to 25 ft	25 00	" 20 to 25 ft	26 00
" 25 to 30 ft	30 00	" 25 to 30 ft	30 00
" 30 to 25 ft 95c pr ft		" 30 to 35 ft	35 00
" 35 to 55 ft 90c pr ft		" 35 to 40 ft	40 00
" 55 to 60 ft 85c pr ft		" 40 to 50 ft 95c pr ft	

A liberal reduction from the above prices will be made to parties sending us several orders from one place at the same time. In sending orders please give the depth of the well to the top of the platform.

County, rights for sale in Somerset, Fulton, Huntingdon, Franklin, Blair and Centre counties, Address

J. W. ROHM & W. W. SHUCK,
july 17.3m Bedford, Pa.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
TAKE NOTICE.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Bedford County Poor House will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, in Bedford, until SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, when the contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The building to be erected on the present Poor House property, to be two stories and a basement in height, large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty paupers, and to be completed, and ready for use, on or before the 1st day of October, 1869.

The Commissioners will furnish the bricks. All the labor, and all other materials, must be supplied by the contractor.

The plan, with detailed specifications, can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on, or any day after the 21st inst. The plan and specifications will be made part of the contract, and the contractor will be held to a strict compliance therewith.

All proposals should be addressed to JNO. G. FISHER, Commissioners' Clerk, Bedford, Pa.

MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
17july2m Commissioners.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT
GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,
CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from
HARTLEY & METZGER,
the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

A HOUSE AND ACRE LOT FOR SALE AT THE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the above property now occupied by Evaline C. Harclerode, at the Chalybeate Spring, in Bedford township at private sale. It consists of one acre of good land, in excellent state of cultivation, under new paling fence, with a FRAME PLANK HOUSE, small STABLE and other out-buildings thereon erected. There are also a large number of fruit trees upon it and a spring of excellent water at the door. Price $800, one half cash in hand and the balance in one year.

JOHN LUTZ,
may:15 Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Oldham, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,
21aug Administrator.

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.

Bedford, July 31. H. NICODEMUS.

Legal Advertisements.

GENERAL
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (13th day) of October,

1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of Additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

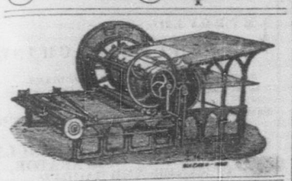
ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

Soldiers' and Sailors' County Committee Meeting.

Bedford Bor.: Serg't Alex. Lyon.
" Twp.: E. Y. Imler.
Bloody Run Bor.: Capt. Adam Weaverling.
Broad Top Twp.: Lieut. James Cleaver.
Coaldale Bor: Geo. W. Evans.
Colerain Twp.: Serg't Reuben Stone.
Cumberland Valley: Capt. Martin Bortz.
Harrison: Josiah Hoffman.
Hopewell: Capt. John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Jacob Corley.
Liberty: Lieut. L. B. Waltz.
Londonderry: Richard Sansom.
Monroe: G. B. Amick.
Napier: Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Providence E: John W. Sams.
Providence W.: Alex. Clark.
Saxton Bor.: Capt. E. Eichelberger.
Schellsburg Bor.: Capt. I. Conley.
St. Clairsville Bor.: Thomas Slick.
St. Clair Twp.: William Kirk.
Southampton: H. Clay Lashley.
Snake Springs: B. F. Jamison.
Union: Joseph Griffith.
Woodberry Bor.: Lieut. Wm. Roberts.
Woodberry M.: Harry Scheimer.
" S.: Lieut. J. T. Ketring.
J. H. LONGENECKER, *Chairman.*
D. S. ELLIOTT, *Secy.*

Local Affairs.

B. M. BLYMYER & Co. have a fine lot of Apple Butter kettles for sale.

ALL leading Newspapers, Magazines &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE CELEBRATED ORIENTAL COOK STOVE is for sale at B. M. Blymyer & Co's store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price 1t.

SEE Presidential Campaign Capes Capes & advertised in this issue by Philip Hill Philadelphia.

SPEARS ANTI DUST COOK STOVE.—The best in the world, is in operation at B. M. Blymyer & Co's stove store.

SCHOOL BOOKS, blank-books, pens, inks, paper, pencils and all kinds of stationery for sale at the very lowest rates at the INQUIRER Book Store.

A CONTRAST.—The Republican delegation from Bloody Run on Tuesday night and the *watermelon* shadow from Schellsburg the night before.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS in want of books will find it to their advantage to order them through the INQUIRER Book Store, as we have special arrangements for supplying them at the very lowest rates.

EYRE & LANDELL, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a large Stock of Fall Goods to purchasers. This is an old established and reliable Dry Goods House! Read advertisement.

IF YOU WANT School-books, Toy-books, books of dreams, books of fun, books for big folks or books for little folks, in fact if you want books of any kind call at the INQUIRER Book Store where you will find the best selection ever brought to Bedford. All books sold cheap for cash.

ORGANIZATION OF A GRANT CLUB The Republicans of Bloody Run borough met on Saturday evening last and organized a Grant & Colfax club. Speeches were delivered appropriate to the occasion by Messrs. Hall, Longenecker Rawlins and Hollohan of this place. The Republicans of Bloody Run are wide awake, and promise to give a good account of themselves at the polls.

THE SHOW.—Many persons will come to the show on Thursday and spend fifty or seventy-five cents each for an hour's entertainment. A much better investment of the same amount of money can be made by dropping in at the INQUIRER Book Store and buying a good book that will both entertain and instruct through many of the long winter evenings now close at hand.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Congressional Conference met in this place on the 26th ult., and nominated Hon. F. M. Kimmell. The Judicial Conference met at Somerset on the 29th ult., and nominated W. J. Baer Esq., of Somerset. This completes the Democratic nominations George McGovern of Fulton, and A. Wilson of Somerset county having been previously nominated for Assembly.

DAMS TORN AWAY BY THE FLOOD.—The new dam in process of erection at the flouring mill of Dr. Statler near Schellsburg and not yet completed was washed down by the flood on the 3d inst. The loss is estimated at about $1000. The mill dam of Mr. John Nelson on Dunnings Creek in St. Clair township was also washed away. This dam was also a new one and not quite completed. The estimated loss is $1,500. This is the second time this dam at this place has been destroyed by floods within a couple of years resulting in heavy loss to Mr. Nelson.

RAIN.—For several weeks previous to the 3d inst., a severe drouth had prevailed throughout the county and in many places farmers were obliged to stop ploughing for fall grain. On the morning of the 3d the rain began falling in torrents and continued during most of the day. By evening the Juniata at this place was higher than it has been for a number of years, completely overflowing the island back of the town. Reports of damage done by the flood come in from various sections of the country. Fences have been washed away, dams torn and farm lands washed, in every direction.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Congressional Conference met at Mr. John McIlvaine's in Fulton county on the 2nd inst., and placed in nomination Hon. John Cessna of this county; for particulars see report of proceedings in another column.

Judge Rowe having received the nomination of all the counties of the District for Additional Law Judge his nomination was conceded without a conference.

The Legislative Conference for this District met at the Washington Hotel in this place on Thursday the 3d inst., and nominated Hon. John Weller of Somerset, and Lieutenant J. H. Longenecker of this county as candidates for the Legislature. The proceedings will be found in another column.

GRAND UNION RALLY!

BEDFORD COUNTY WIDE AWAKE!

OUT POURING OF THE PEOPLE!

Able speeches by Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, and Hon. John Cessna.

According to time honored custom the Republicans of Bedford County assembled in mass meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening. Though no more than the ordinary notice of a court week meeting had been given, a large delegation from Bloody Run made its appearance about 5 o'clock and was met and escorted through the town by the Bedford Silver Cornet Band. The procession, consisting of about twenty or twenty-five wagons and carriages with the stars and stripes flying and accompanied with music made a fine display and was in striking contrast with the meagre and solemn cortege of the Democracy the evening before. At the hour of meeting the Court House was filled to overflowing and hundreds could not gain admission. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the County Commitee, J. W. Lingenfelter Esq., and the following officers were appointed:

PRESIDENT:

JASON HANKS, of Bloody Run.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Jacob Bittinger, Colerain.
Jacob B. Baker, Snake Spring,
A. J. Wigton, Broadtop,
Jacob Barndollar, Bloody Run,
Daniel Sams, West Providence,
Wm. Lysinger, East Providence,
James Fink, Hopewell,
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe,
Solomon Wilkinson, Southampton,
Peter Derimore, Cumberland Valley,
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry,
Michael Miller, Harrison,
Leonard Bittner, Juniata,
Capt. John S. Stuckey, Napier,
G. D. Trout, St. Clair,
Joseph M. Taylor, Union,
John S. Hetrick, Middle Woodberry,
Wm. H. Aaron, South Woodberry,
Wesley Johnson, Woodberry Borough,
Wm. Phillips, Bedford township,
John Arnold, Bedford Borough,
Tobias Snider, Saxton Borough,
Wm. Colvin, Schellsburg Borough.
Wm. Sheeder, Bloody Run.

SECRETARIES:

John Alsip, Esq., Capt. Wm. Gracy, Wm. H. Whisel, Capt. Wm. Hafer, Capt. John Eichelberger, Wm. Kirk, Martin D. Barndollar, Lieut. W. W. Sparks, Dr. B. F. Harry.

On motion the followin gentlemen were appointed a

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

M. A. Points, Esq., Chairman; B. R. Ashcom, J. B. Williams, John F. Lowry, John J. Wolf, Jr., Joseph H. Griffith, Charles L. Buck, Joseph C. Long, George W. Figard.

For the better accommodation of the immense audience, and that all might have an opportunity of hearing, the meeting then adjourned to the square in front of the Court house. The meeting was then addressed in a brief but neat and telling speech by W. M. Hall Esq. Hon. John Scott of Huntingdon was then introduced and in an eloquent speech of an hour and a half held the immense audience spell bound. His expose of the hypocrisy and rascality of the New York platform could not fail to convince the unprejudiced mind, that the New York convention was the creature of, and managed entirely for the benefit of the late rebels. The deceptive, dishonest and unconstitutional character of the proposition to tax government bonds was conclusively shown from the most incontrovertible authority, and the shallow sophistry of Copperhead speeches and platforms most effectually exposed. But time and space forbid the enumeration of the many happy hits and telling points made by the eloquent speaker, suffice it to say that it has seldom been our good fortune to listen to so cogent, logical, argumentative and yet eloquen a speech. This was Mr. Scott's first appearance among us as a political speaker, but the highly favorable impression he has made leads us to hope that we may be favored with his presence frequently hereafter.

At the close of Mr. Scott's speech the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions M. A. Points Esq. reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. That the Union Republicans of Bedford county, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby express their cordial approval of the platform of principles adopted at Chicago.

2. That we especially approve the doctrine that in the rebellious States, as a matter of necessity, superinduced by the defiant conduct of unrepentant rebels, the ballot, as the only safegard of freedom, had to be placed in the hands of all patriotic citizens without regard to color or race, and that elsewhere the question of suffrage is one that each State is to determine for itself.

3. That, as a corollary of the foregoing proposition, it is equally just that representation in Congress shall be based upon the voting population, and that no State which denies the right of suffrage to the blacks shall be permitted to count them in the enumeration for representation.

4. That we cordially endorse the reconstruction acts of Congress, believing that the loyal people of the nation, through their representatives have a right to declare and establish upon what terms those who by fraud and force sought to destroy the Government, shall be re-admitted to its privileges; and that the terms proposed are honorable and fair, and unprecedented in the history of the world for liberality and magnanimity.

5. That Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax are standard bearers worthy of the cause of high principle. That the country demands their election not; as the representatives of any party in the narrow sense of that word, but as Patriots representing the loyal heart of the nation, demanding *peace* as the proper sequel to a bloody and costly war.

6. That Gen. Geary by his integrity and ability, and by the high moral and patriotic character of his administration of our State Government commands our admiration and esteem.

7. That we look with fear and trembling for the safety of free Government upon the infamous frauds perpetrated by unscrupulous partisans by means of fraudulent naturalization papers, and we call upon the next Legislature to promptly interpose by the passage of a proper registry law.

8. That local and special Legislation has grown to be an enormous evil, and that some plan to supercede it by *general* laws is imperatively demanded.

9. That we cordially endorse the patriotic and statesman-like course of the Hon. Simon Cameron, our Senator in Congress, and that we approve his vote on all questions affecting important interests.

10. That the Hon. Wm. H. Koontz has won our respect and esteem by his patriotic course in Congress, and by the faithfulness and ability with which he has devoted himself to the interests of his district.

11. That the Union Republicans of this district have done themselves but justice in the selection of Hon. John Cessna as their nominee for the next Congress. His patriotism, ability, and zeal, and his position in the fore-front of the ranks of the party in this district, during the war, as well as the deadly hatred manifested towards him, by the leaders of the so-called Democratic party, made his nomination eminently suitable and proper, and Bedford county will show by her vote, that she fully appreciates this action.

12. That we endorse the State and County ticket as worthy of the entire support of every Union Republican, and we cordially approve the Crawford County system of nominating by direct vote, adopted by the last Delegate Convention, and urge upon the County Committee, and the Township Vigilance Committees, to give this matter their careful attention, so that there may be a satisfactory and fair election after full notice.

Hon John Cessna then followed with one of his usual powerful speeches, eliciting thunders of applause from the immense audience, as keen thrust and scathing rebuke of treason, copperheadism and rebellion, followed each other in quick succession. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed and the crowd remained undiminished until after ten o'clock when the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant, Colfax and the whole Republican ticket.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night, the P. R. R. Station-house at Cresson was broken into and despoiled of a number of books, a quantity of cigars and tobacco, and some other articles—the property of the news agent at that point. Two men were seen in the vicinity at a late hour of the night, under suspicious circumstances, but they made off before the fact of the burglary had been discovered, and have not since been heard from.—*The Alleganian.*

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—Pursuant to agreement the Congressional Conference of the Republican party of this District, met at the Hotel of Mr. John McIlvaine, in Fulton county, on Tuesday the 2nd day of September inst.

The following Conferees were present:

Adams—F. B. Picking, Peter Shively, Dr. Robert Horner.

Bedford—Major Daniel Washabaugh, John W. Sams, Esq., Simon Nycum.

Franklin—Capt. George Eyster, William Adams, Jeremiah Cook.

Fulton—Col. W. W. Kirk, Harry E. Shafer, C. E. Kennedy.

On motion of Mr. Adams, Col. Kirk was chosen President and on motion of Maj. Washabaugh, Mr. Cook was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Adams presented the following dispatch, which was read and ordered to be put upon the minutes:

SOMERSET, Sep. 1st, 1868.

Somerset county will concur in action of the conference.

W. H. KOONTZ.

To Hon. JOHN CESSNA, Bedford, Pa.

On motion of Dr. Horner the Hon. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate of the Republican party of the 16th District for Congress.

Capt. Eyster offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That that the permanence of the institutions and the welfare of the people of the United States, demand the continuance of the Republican party in power, and that the declarations of principles of the organization, as contained in the National and State platforms recently promulgated, announce the policies that all true patriots should wish to see pursued.

Resolved. That this Congressional Conference having nominated Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, as the candidate of the Republicans of the 16th District of Pennsylvania, for Congress, proudly present him to the people as a Representative man, in whose principles, ability and integrity the most unbounded confidence can be reposed, and claim for him the united support of the Republican party and all others who would see a wholesome and permanent reconstruction of that portion of our country recently engaged in rebellion.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the Conference adjourned *Sine die.*

W. W. KIRK, *President.*
Jeremiah Cook, *Secretary.*

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.—The Conferees of this Legislative District met at the Washington House, in Bedford, on Thursday Sept. 3d and organized by electing J. J. Schell, President and J. T. Keagy, Secretary.

The following Conferees were present and presented their credentials:

Somerset—J. J. Schell, Jacob Hillegass, Joseph D. Miller.

Bedford—Isaiah Conley, Ed. S. Ashcum, J. T. Keagy.

Fulton—R. Austin.

On motion, Mr. Austin was allowed to cast the vote of a full delegation.

A motion was made by Mr. Miller that Hon. John Weller of Somerset be nominated by acclamation. The motion was put and unanimously carried, whereupon Mr. Weller was declared one of the nominees. A similar motion was made by Mr. Conley, in behalf of Mr. Longenecker of Bedford, which was likewise unanimously adopted, whereupon Mr. Longenecker was declared the other candidate.

Mr. Conley offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted viz:

Resolved, That as a conference to place in nomination a new Legislative ticket, for the District composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, we desire to return our thanks to our able representatives of the two previous terms of office, Messrs. Richards and Weller, for their faithful and diligent performance of their duties, and regret that we must part with the services of Mr. Ritchards.

Resolved, That we believe that with Mr. Longenecker placed upon the ticket with Mr. Weller, we will have a representation in the next Legislature that will do credit to this Legislative District, and that both will perform their duties to their constituencies as honest and upright members.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the platform of principles laid down by the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

On motion, adjourned.

J. J. SCHELL, *President.*
J. T. KEAGY, *Secretary.*

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JULY has been on our table for some time awaiting a perusal. We always turn to its pages with pleasure, knowing that within its plain looking cover we will be sure to find profitable as well as pleasant reading, all couched in the most chaste and elegant English, quite a desideratum in the magazine literature of the day. A hasty glance at the present number, which completes the one hundred and sixth volume, shows a variety of attractive articles. It opens with an appreciative article on Lawrence Sterne by Adams Sherman Hill in which he defends the author of Tristram Shandy against some of the worst charges of his earlier critics and biographers. In "Meteorie Showers" after a brief discussion of some of the most remarkable meteoric phenomena, S. Newcomb expresses the rather wild opinion, in the shape of a hope, that the scientific investigation of these phenomena may yet solve the problem of the origin of the Universe. The Religious Reform movement in Italy is discussed in a hopeful vein by H. C. Lea. C. H. Bigham gives an interesting history of "The Lumber Region of Michigan and W. D. Howells contributes a highly appreciative and flattering sketch of George William Curtis. "The Chicago Convention" by A. S. Hill is a racy and discriminating article in which the western members of that body come in for their full share of credit for ability as well as energy and earnestness. "Liberal Education" by John Fiske," John Hookman Frere by Charles Elliott Norton and Dryden by James Russell Lowell complete the biographical articles of this number and will command the attention of the scholar and literary amateur. "Commercial Immorality and Political corruption" by E. L. Godkin is an article for the times and well deserves the attention of every thinking man. Moral social and polittcal sores are fearlessly probed and some of the means of cure and reformation pointed out. A good deal of sound doctrine and practical common sense is displayed in the following bit of advice in regard to the too prevalent custom of smoothing social intercourse by denouncing the crime and smiling upon the criminal. "No one therefore, who wants to aid the work of reform can begin better than by displaying in his walk and conversation a sincere and hearty detestation, not of corrupt practices alone, but of those whom he and others know to be engaged in them and of the newspapers which gloss over ill-deeds and defend evil doers." Thousands of croakers, over the wickedness and corruption of the times, in every community would do well to take, and act upon, this well-timed advice. We are heartily glad the North American is giving its attention to the discussion of the vital, practical issues of the day. There is here a wide field of usefulness, opened for the student, the scholar and philanthropist and it is highly becoming that New England should lead the van. Published by Ticknor & Fields; Boston.

HONORABLE MENTION.—On account of the kindness and liberality of the people of Bloody Run and vicinity towards the colored people on the occasion of their pic nic at the Run, I desire to state that I have attended many pic nics, and witnessed the kindness, attention and hospitality of many communities; but have never seen greater respect show the people of our race by any community than was shown us by the visitors at our grounds, or those who came to the Star Hotel of which Mr. Samuel Bottomfield is the proprietor, and where we partook of a delicious supper E. ROUSE.

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD FIZZLE ON RECORD.—The Democrats used every effort last week to secure one of their *rousing* meetings for Monday night. They succeeded like their Vermont brethren at the last election. It was the most miserable failure we have ever known them to have during any court. The committee on delegations were busy for weeks past, making arrangements for a grand copperhead display. Between four and five o'clock on Monday evening, we were notified that "Old Democracy" were rolling in. In order to get a good view of the long talked of delegation we repaired to Pitt St. O! what a sight! enough to inspire Seymour and Blair with new energy and zeal. We presume Mr. Kimmell felt highly elated at this outpouring of the Bedford county Democrats. We pitied the Judge, for it must be a sore thing for a man in his posish to see those whom he has called his constituents stand back and thus show to the world that party ties must be severed when it comes to decide the questions of the day. That false doctrines must die and that the men that uphold them can never receive the reins of the Government from the hands of the people—that they are doomed to a political death; that every hour of our existence proves this clearly and that as the Democratic party grows older it waxes weaker Their big delegation consisted of two spring wagons, three one horse dearborns, eight voters and seventeen boys. What a grand procession! Ashamed of shemselves they passed through town quietly and ordered a halt at the Poor House. We presume that the recruits stationed at this *strong hold* were not sufficiently equipped to join the procession for in a short time they wended their way back in a manner that language cannot describe. Not a bit of enthusiasm, no life, no noise, but long faces and sullen countenances which showed plainly that they were realizing the fact that Democracy is dying and that they must yield the ghost. We involuntarily exclaimed *look out for the scull and cross bones* (for we have read of the quiet tours of the Ku Klux.)

The meeting was held in the Court House; the room was full, but about one third of the audience were Republicans who through curiosity went to hear what was to be said. Judge Kimmell was the first speaker and proceeded in his usual way to exagerate and falsify, he said that he had received news from a Southern friend (he has lots of em) who said that the negroes were sound Democrats and were coming back to the principles of "ole massa' this brought three rousing cheers from the Democrats present. The Judge didn't announce his text, but we were able to deduce it when he had done. It is, "Steel pens, Gold pens, stationery and pen knives" merchants engaged in this line might receive some instruction in regard to the biz., we don't know his terms. The next speaker introduced was Mr. Schreiner of Lewistown, who informed the house that he was a renegade Republican, and proceeded with a historical account to show how he was "fotched over." This was the most interesting part of his speech and when he had finished it, he was at the end of his string. The "Fotch over" anecdote of his friend Wade Hampton, may be very good, but we think if we had the appointment of the revenue collectors we could fotch some of our deserters back again, *eh!*

AMONG the reminiscences of the watering season just closed, the following piece of poetry, descriptive of *some* of the amusing scenes that transpired at Mrs. Filler's during the month of August and showing how happily the guests pass their time, was handed to the editor by a gentleman who has just left:

What are you doing *now*, Doctor K——p?
Getting from "spirits" a thundering rap,
Asking Planchette to inform you why
That love illumines a lady's eye,
Or where are your friends that so lately laughed
With you as they Bedford's waters quaffed?
Are you on the porch in this bright moonlight,
Laughing and chatting with great delight
With E——, or with the Graces three
That are so garnished with witchery?
Or in the parlor, with wider range,
Telling of matters wild and strange;
Showing the "elephant," gloomy and grand,
To those who the trick don't understand;
Selling the "chicken" with feathers and spurs,
That will crow whenever the chance occurs;
Guiding the ship from the far off sea,
Laden with "notions" from A to Z?
Showing the "menagerie" with beasts so rare,
Unfolding their history with judgment and care;
Or playing the "lawyer" with honest face
And pleading a lady's cause with grace?
Or giving long lectures of wonderful things
That can only be seen and heard near the Springs?
Presenting the "Colonel" to beauties bright,
That rival in charms the queen of night?
Instructing "Tecumseh" in peaceful arts,
Or acting some other important parts;
Or playing the "ghost" on this summer night,
Till all the ladies are pale with fright?
Or putting the versatile "Judge" to sleep,
While by turns the audience laugh and weep;
Or, in order the long programme to vary,
Asking the "mosquito missionary,"
To argue the claims of the people with wings
Who sometimes visit at Bedford Springs?

How B—— and I would like to be *there*,
Breathing the cool and fragrant air,
That comes from the mountains high and blue,
That are misty now with the evening dew!
But *here* we muse on the pleasures past
That seem'd too bright long time to last:—
Then plead with the sylphs with starry eyes,
Not to forget that their charms we prize;
And as laugh and joke and games go round,
May in *their* hearts some regrets be found,
That *we* are absent who late were there
Breathing the same bright, balmy air!

P. F. S.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday School Celebration.

NAPIER TOWNSHIP, Bedford County Pa }
August 29th, 1868. }

MR. EDITOR:—This was a great day for the young folks of the vicinity of "Bethel church." —This church is situated about six miles North West of Schellsburg—as nearly as guess work can locate it and two miles west of New Paris. It was erected by the United Brethren two years ago. It entered into the minds of a number of the citizens of this community to give a treat to the young folks, in the form of that laduable, institution,—a Sabbath-School celebration, as a reward for the attention, and industry of the Scholars.

Though Sabbath-School celebrations are not so rare that they should receive publicity, yet the Sabbath-School is such a noble institution, and productive of so much good, that we think it deserves more attention, and should receive more notice by the Press than it does. This fault of course, is not with the Editors, but with the citizens, who should pay more attention to the local affairs of their respective communities.

About 9 A. M. upon all the "highways" and "byways" leading to the church could be seen a number of blooming boys and girls from the little lad and lassie of five or six summers, to the buxom youth of "sweet sixteen;" all tripping, with light hearts, to the Sabbath-School celebration.", A more beautiful sight cannot be contemplated than the innocence and cheerfulness of such a throng of children, who from Sabbath to Sabbath meet to receive moral instruction, assembling for the purpose of celebrating that glorious institution found by Robert Raikes, for the welfare of the poor children of Gloucester, which has since become worldwide. Children, the personification of purity and innocence, their hearts untainted by the vanities and vices of the world, constitute the soul of society.

At 10 o'clock the school formed in classes, inside the church, and marched to a beautiful grove on the farm of Mr. H. Larison, near the church. The assembly being properly disposed of here, Rev. N. H. Skyles, the officiating clergyman, read a hymn which was sung by the audience, making the forest vocal with the melody, telling us that

"The groves were God's first temples"

a fervent and earnest petition was made then to the Throne of Grace. The minister then delivered an appropriate address, portraying the beauties and benefits of the Sabbath School, the influence it wields upon society, and the aid it affords the church, in eloquent language, yet at the same time so plain and simple that the *children* could understand it. This is the secret of success in addressing the young folks; too often public speakers, in addressing Sabbath-Schools, and day-schools use language beyond the comprehension of those for whose especial benefit they are speaking. During the discourse, whilst the minister was relating some affecting incident we could see that the eloquence of his tongue had touched the heart of some of his attentive little listeners, by the impressive tear-drop dimming the bright eye. After the speaker concluded the scholars were formed around the tables, which were spread with the choicest collection of food that the best skill in the science of cooking could produce; thanks, were returned to the Great Donor on high and the children proceeded to do honor to the viands as they had heretofore done to the school. When the sharpened appetites of the little folks were appeased, the tables were again loaded down, and a general invitation given to all present to partake of the bountiful repast. Special praise is due the Superintendent and other officers of the school for the zeal manifested on this occasion, and also to the "committee of arrangements" for the praiseworthy manner in which their task was performed.

The officers of the school are Herbert Otto, Superintendent, G. N. Ellis, Secretary, and Joseph Black, jr., Librarian.

Truly Yours, SPECTATOR.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offesse to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query.—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at Mr. Frank Beard's, Mr. MICHAEL Z. DIVELY and Miss SARAH JANE HITE, both of this county.

DIED.

In this place, Sept. 4, 1868, Mrs. MARY L. HICKOCK, aged 73 years, wanting 24 days.

Her health had been feeble for some years. Latterly it had prevented her from mingling in society and from attendance upon the public means of grace in the sanctuary. She was a woman of intelligence and refinement. For *fifty eight years* she had been a member of the Presbyterian church, with which she was in connection at her death, and to which she was ardently attached, being regular in her attendance on the services thereof when health permitted: liberal in her support of the institutions of the gospel, living an exemplary and consistent Christian life. "For her to live was Christ, and to die was gain." "For blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." All her children, three sons and a daughter, survive her to mourn the demise of their revered parent. May her God and Savior be their's to follow, and serve and enjoy.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Jones, in St. Clair tp., aged 56 years, 6 months and 16 days.

On Saturday, Sept. 5th, JOHN WESLEY, infant son of Henry and —— Defibaugh, aged 7 months and 5 days.

After a lingering illness borne with resignation, on August 25th, at his residence in Napier township, ABRAHAM BLACKBURN, aged 61 years, 10 mos. and 20 days.

Father Blackburn's removal from time to eternity will be much felt in his community, having been a good citizen, kind to the poor, and an affectionate husband and father.

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a .....Powerful Invigorant.
As a .....Preventive of Fevers.
As a .....Genial Stomachic.
As an .....Anti-spasmodic.
As a .....Gentle Purgative.
As a .....Promoter of Appetite.
As a .....Cure for Indigestion.
As an .....Acclimating Medicine.
As a .....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a .....Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a .....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a .....Cordial for the Aged.
As an .....Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As an .....Anodyne for the Sleepless.
As a .....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a .....Balm for the Weary Brain
As a .....Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a PROTECTION TO HEALTH AND LIFE under all depressing and devitalizing influences.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

READ THIS.
A good second hand PIANO for sale for $175, by J. T. ALSIP, Arandale House, Bedford Springs. 11sep1t

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 2d, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.		Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE5.00	LE	7.50	Huntingdon,	ARE9.20	ARE4.35
5.21		8.10	McConnellstown	8.59	4.13
5.29		8.21	Pleasant Grove,	8.54	4.05
5.46		8.37	Marklesburg,	8.37	3.48
6.03		8.53	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.32
6.12		9.01	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.24
6.27		9.15	Cove,	7.50	3.10
6.32		9.19	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.06
ARE7.00	AR	9.35			LE2.50
	LE	9.45	Saxton,	LE7.30	ARE2.43
		10.01	Riddlesburg,		2.23
		10.09	Hopewell,		2.36
		10.27	Piper's Run,		1.58
		10.48	Tatesville,		1.38
		11.00	Bloody Run,		1.25
	AR	11.06	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.05	LE	9.45	Saxton,	AR 7.25	ARE2.40
7.20		10.00	Coalmont,	7.10	2.25
7.25		10.05	Crawford,	7.05	2.20
AR7.35	AR	10.15	Dudley,	LE 6.55	LE2.10
			Broad Top City.		

Sept. 2, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH STS., PHIL'A
GOOD BLACK SILKS,
GOOD COLORED SILKS,
1868.
FALL GOODS OPENING,
FANCY AND STAPLE
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
NEW STYLE SHAWLS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
GOOD BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
N. B. New Goods received daily in large lots for Jobbing. 11sep6t.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
CAPES AND CAPS,
1868,
Manufactured by PHILIP HILL,
No. 204, Church street, Phil'a.
N. B. Presidential Campaign Torches, 25, 28, 30, 35 and $40.00 per hundred. Send for Engraving and Price List. 4sep1t

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

W. P. SCHELL,
GENERAL AGENT OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the United States of America, for Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Huntingdon and Somerset counties.
Reliable and efficient local agents wanted in every town and township.
Apply to W. P. SCHELL,
Bedford, Pa.
☞ All papers in above counties will publish this notice for two weeks, and send bills to W. P. Schell. 4sep

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL
Over 16,000 in use and Approved.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved. For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*
W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3:mo.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.
J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.
The books of the late firm of DURBORROW &

Farm, Garden & Household.

WORKING THE SOIL.

You cannot well work the soil too much; it is almost always worked too little. We have, for a few years experimented in this particular. The effect where the soil is a fair one is almost miraculous. People do not experiment, and therefore do not know; scarcely ever is the thing thoroughly tried. Who works the soil once a week, or but once in two weeks, to say nothing of daily stirring? Very few indeed can answer in the affirmative.

Now, there is such a thing as soil being so poor as that stirring however much it is done, will not benefit, it, or but a little. This is the case with soil composed nearly all of sand. But where there is a good proportion of clay, with other constituents to make as we have said, a fair or medium soil, great benefit will be derived by turning it up side down often. A rich soil will also be favorably effected—but especially a soil having clay pretty largely, as clay is a conductor. And the advantage which results from stirring the soil is based upon this: it is by throwing the ground to the air, which imparts its fertility to it—the ground, particularly the clay, attracting it. The more it is stirred, the more porous it will become; and the more new and unaired ground will be brought in contact to receive the benefit. Hence an almost constant stirring is an almost constant feeding. Besides, the texture of the soil is improved. Water, heavy and long continued rains, are of no consequence. They pass through it at once, leaving also the ammonia and the carbon and other gases of the atmosphere, which the soil abstracts from the water. A rain, therefore, is not hurtful as it generally is when long continued. The ground does not become soured and packed, to crack when the sun strikes it, which is so common, and such a detriment. The cracking is a sure sign that the soil is not in a proper condition. A properly worked soil is springy, lively and mellow—just the soil to hold moisture through a drouth, which is such an infliction in our hot summers. But it lies there defying the rain, and the frost. It is its own protector. And it will keep; you cannot readily spoil it. It will bear sooner plowing after a rain, and sooner putting in. And when it comes to the working, it will almost work itself. Compare it with other hard soil in this respect.

But its fertility is after all its greatest point That is its greatest improvement. Tilling the soil, therefore, is an expressive word. It means work; it means less land; it means security against mishap, such as drouth, rain, &c., it means improvement without manure proper—not that it excludes manure; it but the better prepares the soil to receive it and appropriate it. It means a garden. Were each man's farm like his garden, there would be the greatest improvement the world ever knew; less so in the richer soils of the West.

Even our gardens can be greatly improved in this respect; not so much on the surface as in the debths, The soil wants to be worked up from beneath. That is, the soil in most cases wants to be fed by the air and changed.

Summer fallows are an improvement on this principle, and this alone. Twice plowing is better than once, and three times better than twice; and if thoroughly cultivated between each plowing, all the better.

And it is this working of the soil that kills weeds; it cleans the ground, and prepares it better for sowing anything else.

Thers is no heaving of such a soil by the frost. The frost but improves it; it cannot hurt it.

And the deeper a soil is worked, stirred, in this way, gradually, the better. This gives you the under benefit which is otherwise lost.

Less land, and thoroughly worked, is the doctrine of the day. And it has been the doctrine from time immemorial. But it is only good when applied to land thus thoroughly worked, manured, and taken care of. Then less land becomes a necessity.—*Rural World.*

Humorous.

JONES says his new hair is as like his old as *toe-pees* ever were.

WHY is a water-lilly like a whale? They both come to the surface to blow.

WHY are ships called she? Because they always keep a man on the look out.

WHAT is that which ties two persons, and only touches one? A weeding-ring.

WHAT gentleman can, with any sense of propriety, ask a *fat* woman to *lean* on his arm.

WHAT is the difference between a young girl and an old hat? Merely one of time; one has feeling the other has felt.

WHY is a man who fails in kissing a lady like a shipwrecked fisherman? Because he has lost his *smack.*

IF a man waits patiently while a woman is putting on her things, or "shopping," he will make a good husband.

WHAT axe holds its edge the longest, cuts the closest, and is the most expensive for a man to buy? A meat axe.

SOME women paint their faces, and then weep because it doesn't make them beautiful. —They raise a hue and cry!

IF a young lady wishes to encourage her lover when he gives her a squeeze the best thing she can do is to re-press him.

"I HATE to hear people talking behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable was chasing him and crying, "Stop thief!"

"OH ma," said a little girl who had been to the show, "I've seen the elephant, and he walks backward and eats with his tail."

"YOU want a flogging, that's what you do," said a father to his unruly son. "I know it dad; but I'll try and do without it," returned the boy.

A country paper says:—"A cow was struck by lightning belonging to the village physician, who gave birth to a beautiful calf a few moments before and was instantly killed."

A LADY took her little boy to church for the first time. Upon hearing the organ he was on his feet instanter. "Sit down," said the mother. "I won't," he shouted, "I want to see the monkey."

AN incautious individual at Terre Haute the othor day, after smoking, put his pipe into his pocket where he had some powder. He was seen shortly after inquiring for himself and a large piece of his pantaloons.

AN aged Quakeress the other afternoon, was seen gazing very intently on a piece of brocaded silk displayed in a linendraper's shop in Fleet street A cockney passer-by observed that it was *satin* tempting Eve.

AN acquantance of ours, a mother, too, not long since was lamenting the loss of a child (one of a family of eight.) "Because," said she, "there was just enough for a cotillion, and they did dance so very prettily."

A LADY at sea, of delicate apprehensions in a gale of wind, cried out, among other pretty exclamations: "We shall all go to the bottom! Mercy, how my head does swim." "Never fear, madam," said one of the sailors "you can't go to the bottom while you head, swims."

Real Estate.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.
5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.
7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm. viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodbery, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing with few of rodsk the buildings.

This farm consists of the bestime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands jo Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate,

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE FOR SALE.

The Farm adjoins the town of Woodberry, separated from it by the mill dam, which washes the whole eastern boundary, and contains FORTY-TWO ACRES, more or less, all of which is cleared and under a splendid state of cultivation. The farm is divided into six fields, all of which are under post fence.

Erected thereon is a SPLENDID TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight rooms exclusive of garret and cellar, A FRAME BANK BARN, seventy feet long (part new) with wagon shed attached and all other necessary out-buildings. There is a never failing Spring of the best limestone water, a Well at the door with good new pump, an Orchard of one hundred Apple trees; also, a number of Pear (standards and dwarf) Plum, Peach, Quince and Cherry trees, and four varieties of improved Grapes. The most careful estimate of the crop from this farm for the last year was SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The party owning must sell, having purchased near Kansas City, Mo.

TERMS, $5500.00—one half cash, balance in one and two years with interest from date.

JOHN LUTZ,
june 30.-tf Real Estate Agent.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN PATTONSVILLE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale the BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground, now occupied by Nancy Stoner, in Pattonsville, on reasonable terms: The house was erected for a Hotel, and is well adapted for that purpose, containing eight rooms, with a commodious Kitchen, and well of excellent water. The Stabling is sufficient for Hotel purposes, and the garden is not excelled in the neighborhood. There are all the other requisite out-buildings, and in excellent condition. A School House immediately across the street, and Churches within a few hundred yards. This is a very desirable location.

JOHN LUTZ,
may29.tf Real Estate Agent,
Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

JOHN LUTZ,
Feb. 1, 1867. Real Estate Agent,
Bedford, Pa

New York Column.

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EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
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Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

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"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

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A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

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JOHN LUTZ.

June 19, 1868.

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SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices; also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and OILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.

His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MEN OF OUR DAY:

The men who govern our country, make its laws, have fought its battles, charmed us with their eloquence, founded our colleges, control our railroads, manufactories, and our finances—one attractive volume, full of vivid interest, life-like illustrations and characteristic anecdote. 650 well-filled pages—42 fine steel portraits, and the lives of over 50 men. Price low to suit the times. The cheapest as well as the most interesting book published within five years. Sales immense. Every body wants to know the life history of these men. Send for circular to

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS—Best in the market. Apple Parers, Separators, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of latest improved farm implements. Brass Kettles, "all right" Fruit Jars (warranted), Thimble Skeins, and a full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Clibs, Spokes, Fellies, Shafts, Bands, Springs, Axles, &c. at manufacturers prices.

Shoemakers findings, and all kinds of Leather. A complete stock of builders Hardware, Barn Door Hangers, Hinges, Oils, Paints, Iron and Nails.

Also, pipe and everything else in the Hardware line, including the

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

all of which we will sell at

EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

HARTLEY & METZGER,
31july Sign of the Red Padlock.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE, RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN, PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, and all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS AT THE CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.

HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED PRICES, WHICH HE WILL SELL VERY CHEAP.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. je12

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. j12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WANTED—$20,000 AT G. R. OSTER & CO.'S

LARGE AND SPACIOUS NEW STORE, to buy the large and attractive stock of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

just received, purchased since the LATE DECLINE at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, comprising a great variety of LADIES' NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, for SACQUES and DRESSES. BLACK ALPACA LUSTER, BOMBAZINE, MOHAIR, all the new shades for WALKING SUITS, MELANGE FOR TRAVELING SUITS, Handsome POPLINS, ARMERES, DELAINES, FRENCH ORGANDY LAWN, ELSTON AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS, WHITE MERINO, WHITE MOHAIR, WHITE PIQUE FOR SACQUES AND DRESSES, DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS, STRIPED AND PLAID NANSOOK, ORGANDY, VICTORIA LAWN, SHIRRED MUSLIN, DIMITY, INDIA TWILL, BRILLIANT, ELASTIG, SHIRTING AND TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE AND HONEY COMB QUILTS, DAMASK TABLE-COVERS, ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF MUSLINS, New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville, Semper Idem, Whitney, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES TWEEDS, JEANS, LADIES' CLOTH, COTTONADE, TICKING, SHIRTING STRIPES, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES. Wool Filling, and All Wool Ingrain Carpets, Venitian, Entry and Stair Carpets, new listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town; Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, cheap.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES:

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. A choice assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Extracts, Spices, &c. In a word, everything you want.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Bedford, June 19th, 1868,

WAR! WAR! WAR! AMONG THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS! FISHER & BURNS

Have just returned from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a large and well selected stock of GOODS ADAPTED TO ALL THE WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

It consists of—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles usually kept in a retail store. All of which are to be sold

"BELOW LOW WATER MARK"

for cash or approved country produce.

Their stand is at the

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

formerly owned by C. Loyer, one door west o the Bedford Hotel.

june26:3m FISHER & BURNS.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVED TO THE COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

o match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8:tf.

SPRING GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Are now receiving the LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD.

GREAT BARGAINS on hand in every department.

TERMS CASH—or six months approved credit
May 18, 1868.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

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